ark on board the Blonde for the Island of This, it now appears, was on Frilay last. The Prince was in a very weak idition when he went on board the cruiser, but the cooler sea air had an invigorating effect on him, and he again rallied. In Saturday he became quite cheerful, hopes were entertained of his recovery. Junday, however, there was a decided change for the worse. The Prince grew veaker and weaker until he expired, on fonday evening, it is now announced, at

The death of Prince Henry is the on great topic of comment in the press and in public to-day. The review of the flying squadron now at Spithead, which was to have taken place to-day off Osborne, previous to the departure of the war ships for Bantry bay, Ireland, has been postponed on account of the Prince's death, and all the country are flying flags at half-mast and showing other marks of respect for the dead. Many of the fashionable West End stores were closed so soon as the news of the death of Prince Henry became known, and their example was followed by a number of other large and small mercantile establishments. On the government buildings and clubs the flags were half-masted, the church bells were tolled and the embassadors and ministers and all the repre-sentative public bodies of London and other cities of the country sent telegraphic mes-sages of sympathy to Osborne House. The newspapers of this city announce the Prince's death with inverted rules, and it safe to say that even those who have een the most active in ridiculing Prince Henry now recognize the fact that he probably died in an attempt to prove that he was not unworthy of the esteem of her

The period of mourning by the court for e death of Prince Henry has been fixed The court circular says of Prince Henry's death: "The Queen is most deeply affected at seeing her beloved daughter's happy life crushed and in losing a most amiable and affectionate son-in-law, to whom she was much devoted." The Chronicle says that Emperor William has telegraphed his kindest condolences on the death of Prince Henry to the Queen and Princess Beatrice.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Commander Walker Goes to Chicago to Meet a Committee.

Commander-in-chief Walker, of the G. A. R., went to Chicago at noon yesterday. He was to have held a conference last night with the citzens' committee of St. Paul, in regard to the difference that has arisen over the question of railroad rates and time limit. No word was received last night concerning the meeting, and it is suposed nothing definite was done, or committee failed to reach Chicago in time. Colonel Walker says it is mistake to suppose that he has the power to take the encampment from St. Paul, as tive committee. He says, however, that the executive committee agrees with him that the encampment should be held elsewhere unless the railroads grant the terms asked. Buffalo is seeking the encampment.

THE OLD MAIDS.

Philosophy of the Life of Women Who Are Not Married.

In these days of higher education and more numerous openings for women there are girls who have an almost morb.d dread of becoming old maids. And yet much worse fates than that might happen to Many a girl looks on marriage as a vocation, who has never thought of the duties it involves, and I think for a woman to fall to make and keep a home happy is to be a "failure" in a truer sense than to have failed to catch a husband. That any husband is better than none is not true. It is, indeed, a fine thing for any girl who has escaped marrying a bad or even an indifferent husband. Better far to be laughed at by vulgar, stupid people for not being married than never to be able to laugh because you are married. In their haste to be married many wom-en are too easily satisfied with the char-acters of men who may offer themselves as husbands. They aim at matrimony in the abstract; not the man, but any man They would not engage a servant if all they knew of her were that she had, as a housemaid, lately advertised, "A fortnight's character from her last place," but with even less information as to their characters they will accept husbands and vow to love, honor and obey them! In compartion how much more honorable and how how much more honorable and how less unloved and unloving is the

People may admire the marriage state, and yet have their own good reasons for not entering it. Under the pillow of Wash-ington Irving when dying there was found a lock of hair and a miniature. Who will my that a man or woman ought to marry who treasures up such memorials, and thinks of all that might have been? Some have never found their other selves, or circumstances prevented the junction of And which is more honorble, a life of loneliness or a loveless marriage? There are some who have laid down their hopes of wedded bliss for the sake of accomplishing some good work, or for the sake of a father, mother, sister or other. These and many others could give better reasons for spending their lives out-side the temple of Hymen than those which induce their foolish detractors to rush in. Many a girl has been hurried into mar-age by the dread of being called an "old aid," who has repented the step to her lying day. Let mothers teach their daughters that a well-assorted marriage based upon mutual love and esteem may be the est calling for a woman, yet that marriage brings its peculiar trials as well as special joys, and that it is quite possible for a woman to be both useful and happy, although youth be fled, and the crowning joys of life—wife and motherhood—have assed her by, or been voluntarily sur-

There are old maids and old maids. We have two such in our mind's eye. They are sisters, and have what is called an independence. One, having no resource in herself, worries and interferes with her relations. mismanages) a house; but she is so tor-menting that seventeen cooks left her in one year! The other sister is very happy, because constantly engaged at her profes-sion, which is that of an art designer. She has no time for interfering with the affairs of her friends, and making them quarrel

Who does not know "old maids" who are the light and the stay of homes darkened by sorrow, and tottering by the strokes of affliction? "Auntie" is respected and beloved by her nephews and nieces, for she has ceased to think of her own happiness, and is always planning for the good of others. She is not soured by cellbacy, but sheds upon all who come in her way the sweetness of good temper and the light of prac-tical wisdom. The lives of many unmarried people are unhappy because they have failed to find an object in life; but, when they are more fortunate, their love and powers may be drawn out quite as much s those of the married.

The fact is, the appellation "old maid" is not given to an unmarried woman who is cheerful and useful. The number of famous pinsters in the world's history is very great and to that number we can add the names of many of whom the great world may not know, but whom the little world—the village, the church, the family—know well and prizes much. Indeed, I believe that, as a rule, the women who make the best of unthe best wives and mothers, had it been their lot to marry.

Sometimes the single woman fails to ease because she neglects her dress and pearance, and forgets that she is just as much bound as a married one to be sweet and gracious in her ways, and looks, and words. The result is that she is spoken of with dislike and looked upon as a sort of social excresence. A harsh-voiced, abrupt-mannered, unwomanly woman, who affects in dress, and tone, and bearing as far as may be to imitate a man, will never gain the sweet influence which is one of womanwomen are disliked because they have allowed themselves to become small in their aims and pursuits. They are self-absorbed if not selfish. Very different is the old maid who may be described as a success and there are such. She may not have an absorbing mission, but she puts everyone into good humor, and is always desired. She does not talk too much and her words are always kind. She draws out and makes he most of dull and shy people. She is tentle, ready and helpful, and firm withal, in sickness or any emergency. Her eyes "are homes of silent prayer," and she is truly religious, but she does not talk much about religion. Yet sometimes she may say to a restless, impatient girl: 'You know, my dear, I was once like you; I thought that all the world was made for me; but now I see that it is better to be made for all the world. We cannot have what we want always; we must not think quite so much about ourselves and our pleasures, then they

A Benevolent Purpose. Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

"Yer, your Excellency?"
"The destination of England's formidble flying squadron is still a mystery."

STORY NOT BELIEVED

REPORT THAT BRAZIL INTENDS TO SEIZE TRINIDAD DISCREDITED.

Nothing Known in London or Washington Concerning the Dispatch of a Ship to the Island.

LONDON, Jan. 22.-The report which was received here to-day from Rio de Janeiro that the Brazilian government had dispatched the cruiser Benjamin Constant to occupy the island of Trinidad, concerning the possession of which a dispute has existed for some time past between Great Britain and Brazil, is not believed at the Brazilian legation here or in other official quarters. It is stated that on the contrary, the negotiations between Great Britain and Brazil are continuing on the most friendly basis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 -At the Brazilian legation to-day it was said that nothing they have, I fear, been inclined to judge was known regarding the report from the whole English nation by the digging Rio de Janiero printed in London that a Brazilian corvette had sailed for Trinidad to take possession of that island which is Regarding the report that the republic of Argentine is about to reopen and press a claim of long standing to the ownership of the Falkland of Venezuelan boundary dispute, Senor Do-minguez, the charge d' affairs at the Ar-gentine legation here, said he had received no information from his government on the subject. The report that Argentine would send a specially accredited minister to the United States to urge the matter, he said, probably grew out of the fact that Argentine at present has no fully ac-credited representative in this country, but that one was soon to be appointed in the ordinary channel of diplomacy.

Fears of Venezuelans.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 .- The World's copyright special from Caracas, Venezuela, says Michael McTurk, the head magistrate of British Guiana, who has been identified zuelan territory, has been relieved of his magisterial duties in order that he may command an expedition charged with fortifor years with the usurpation of Venefying the entire length of the Cuyuni river | store. has caused a great stir here. El Liberal in a leading editorial, calls the attention of the government to the military prepara-tions of the Guiana frontier, which, al-though London denies it, are actively go-ing forward. On the British island of Trinidad the forts are being repaired and the militia is being drilled in the method of handling the new heavy guns. In the name of the people of Venezuela this government is asked to fortify Amacuro, Cangrejes and Cuyuni on the frontier in order to be ready for war if arbitration fails. The moral strength of increasing the mili-tary strength would be to unite the country, it is argued, and command the respect of President Crespo's bitterest enemies. The English plan is believed to be to fortify the disputed territory while the American commission is investigating, and if its report is adverse to Britain to be prepared to hold it forcibly.

Cannot Refuse Arbitration. LONDON, Jan. 23 .- The Chronicle, with reference to the Venezuela question, congratulates the Times on the candor and open-mindedness which has led into the rational path that two great countries are now pursuing. The Chronicle then proceeds: "Only do not let us deceive ourselves. It is very pleasant to read such speeches as Senator Wolcott's, but America is absolutely solid for arbitration over Venezuela, and arbitration we cannot and will

The Graphic, commenting upon the wel-America, thinks "that we cannot join the commission, but it is not too late for America to urge Venezuela to accept our offer of arbitration. If it went against us, we might then agree to arbitration of the Schomburgk line." It is officially announced that the Hon.

Thanks from the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.-A decree was pubished this afternoon with reference to the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the empire. says: "The numerous telegrams received from home and abroad give the Emperor sincere pleasure and strengthen the con-viction that the German people will never allow the fruits of 1870-71 to be taken from them, and will always know how to de-fend their previous possessions." The de-cree also expresses the warmest thanks to all who have given evidence of their desire to co-operate with his Majesty on further strengthening German unity and promoting Germany's welfare and those who have thought of him with feelings of

Russia to Build More Ships. LONDON, Jan. 23 .- A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says that the Czar has confirmed the budget. The navy for the next seven years is to have a total of 403,000,000 roubles, 57,500,000 roubles of which is for the current year, increasing half a million annually. Should foreign navies grow faster it is expected that these credits will be increased. The main object is to reply to the appearance of every new English battle ship and especially of the cruiser type by the production of a Russian one of equal or superior power.

Victory for Abyssinians. PARIS, Jan. 22.-The Figaro this morning says it has received private information that the Abyssinians captured Makella, the ous to this report the latest news from Abyssinia was that King Menelik had in-vested Makella and that General Baratari, the commander of the Italian forces, was at Erythrea and unable to succor Makella, the three approaches to that place being almost impassable from natural causes, be-side being guarded by sixty thousand Abys-

Carlists Active in Spain. BILBAO, Spain, Jan. 22 .- Rumors are current here of greatly increased activity in Carlist circles, where it is hoped that the reverses which the Spanish forces have suffered in Cuba and the failure of General Campos to put down the insurrection may arouse the Spanish people against the government of the Queen Regent and afford Jaime, his son.

Cable Notes. A fire in the Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun manufactory at St. Denis, France, caused damage to the extent of 1,000,000 francs.

KRUGER AND HIS PEOPLE.

Reminiscences of the Transvaal President by One Who Has Met Him.

Lady from London," in Chicago Post. When President Kruger paid his second visit to London, after the epoch-making event of Majuba Hill, I also had the pleasure of seeing him, but I have a still more in her manner and evidently brought up strictly to the Boer idea, which is to disthemselves very much isolated. I proposed to take Mrs. Kruger to see some of the historic sights of London, and as she as-When the boat stopped at the nearest pler the young man, like a genuine Afrikander, was anxious to show the British how independent he was, and, disdaining the use of the gangway, leaped from the boat to the landing-stage, greatly to my horror, as I half expected to see a hole made in the River Thames. Arrived at the Tower the spectacle of scarlet uniforms evidently raised memories in Mrs. Kruger's mind, and the sight of the narrow, winding staircase possibly suggested the notion that she was to be retained as a hostage. Certain it was that it was very lifficult to induce her to ascend, but young Africa came to the rescue, and after a few remonstrances from him the nervousness Our next meeting was in Cape Town,

about four years ago, when the President and his family were staying at one of the hotels. Their reception of me was genial, but their ideas of hospitality are curious. I ought, perhaps, to have followed the advice of a friend of mine, who once said to me: "Whenever I go to a Boer farm, and find them at dinner, I just say 'Morning. "I have a shrew suspicion, Henry, that the squadron has been mobilized for the purpose of carrying Laureate Austin to some deep and remote part of the ocean, there to sink him beneath the waves."

Oom; morning, Tante,' to the man and the vrow, sit down without being asked, take a knife and fork, and stick it in the first thing I see, and commence eating." In November, 1891, there was great excitement thing I see, and commence eating." In that Mr. Austin will not be able to earn November, 1891, there was great excitement his salary.

at the cape, because Judge Kotzler, of the Transvaal, had sentenced two British subjects, named Cooper and McKeowne, to be hanged for highway robbery. Petitions were pouring in to President Kruger from all sides. I did not think the sentence all sides. I did not think the sentence would be carried out. However, Kruger remained obdurate, and there was only a day or two before the date fixed for the execution. I thought I would get up a petition from ladies. I had only a few names, but telegraphed to Pretoria, "Petition coming from the ladies of Cape Town." Then, not knowing what to say, I tele-graphed, "Mercy is twice blessed," which I daresay Oom Paul, who would know nothing of Shakspeare, might suppose to be from the English version of the Epistles. However, the men were reprieved, and the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, no doubt owing to the well-timed interposition of Sir Henry Loch. I have not met President Kruger since, but it shows that the old President is not so very obdurate after all. I do not think the Boers are so cruel as

s generally reported. Severe they certainly are, even to their own children, but were not our ancestors the same? We should look upon the Boers as seventeenth century people, for their customs and manners are of that period. They have had no opportunities till very lately of keeping pace with this age of modern ideas. They have a good deal to bear from the class of people who went out to the diamond mines and the gold fields, and population. As regards their treatment o the natives, the Boers have chapter and verse for all they do, for is it not written, "Cursed shall be Canaan?" The most dreadful thing of all is that no conviction of the Falkland islands, in view of the hood are far more rife in south Africa than stand taken by President Cleveland on the in England, for the taint of slavery remains in the country.

FAMILY POISONED.

Little Girl Supposed to Have Put "Rough on Rats" in Coffee.

ALTOONA, Pa., Jan. 22.-Minnie Swanger, aged thirteen years, is under arrest, charged with poisoning a family. Yesterday Wm. McGregor, Mrs. Mary McGregor, his mother, Carrie Sill, her granddaughter, and Mrs. Martha Johnson, a visitor. were taken suddenly ill while eating dinner at McGregor's house. William died early this morning and Carrie Sill is in a danbought the poison on Monday at a drug

FROM FRIENDS OF THE ENGINEER.

Unless Our Government Interferes He May Suffer at the Hands of the Transvaal Authorities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.-John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, is evidently in serious danger in the Transvaal. Urgent cablegrams were received here tonight by Harry Creswell, city and county attorney, M. E. Tarpey, a prominent Democratic politician, and a third came to Col. H. I. Thornton, but as the latter is dead it was opened by his nephew, Mr. Creswell. The cablegrams are dated Newcastle, Natal, Jan. 22. As Newcastle is a long distance from the Transvaal it is thought they were smuggled through and therefore better represent the situation than any previously received here. The messages are signed by J. J. Curtis, who is a son of Geo. T. Curtis, the grandson of J. Story, once justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a nephew of W. A. Story, the

The message addressed to Creswell is a follows: "Exert your influence to help in the Pretoria jail. He has been taken as A. S. A. V. Bovel, Attorney-general of the island of Barbadoes, has been appointed Attorney-general of British Guiana.

one of the ring leaders, and unless some radical measures are taken by our government he will be made to suffer for the one of the ring leaders, and unless some ernment he will be made to suffer for the sins of others, for which he is in no way The message to Colonel Thornton says 'I earnestly beg you to use your influence to protect Hammond from the consequence of a mistake which has been made by others in this unfortunate business. He not guilty, has been wrongfully confined in jail for the past ten days and the Trans-

vaal government refuses to admit him to bail. Judge John Grader, a prominent attor-ney, has also received a message of similar import. Mr. Creswell, who has known Hammond and Curtis twenty years, wired Senator Stewart, at Washington, to-night, impressing upon him the seriousness of the situation and urging him to do all in his power to help the imprisoned Amer-

Jameson En Route to England. LONDON, Jan. 22 .- A Cape Town dispatch to the Times says that the trial of the political prisoners at Pretoria has been fixed for April 21 and their preliminary examination is to be held within a few days. The Times also has a dispatch from Pretoria which describes a visit by the correspondent to Dr. Jameson in jail. He found him with his officers, looking well cared for. Dr. Jameson said that he thought the letter of which a certified copy was captured by the Boers, containing an appeal from the Uitlanders of Johannesburg for assistance, justified his action, and that the clause guaranteeing all expenses absolved him from responsibility to the share-

Dr. Jameson and his officers, from Pretoria, arrived at Natal on a train at daybreak, Monday, and were forthwith escort-Italian possession, on Sunday last. Previ- ed on board the transport Victoria, which sailed for England. The Berlin correspondent of the Times believes that the government has already abandoned the idea of introducing a spe-cial measure to increase the navy, finding that there is little liklihood of support

TOLSTOI AT HOME.

What a Russian Priest Thinks of Him and His Books.

Levant Herald. In the newly dramatized work of "The Power of Darkness," by Count Leo Tol-stol, the sign of the cross is frequently used by the players. This, though not exactly a stage innovation, has given rise to a lively discussion among play-going ciran opportunity for Don Carlos, or Don cles in the Russian capital, and several of the metropolitan journals have taken up the religious polemic whether it be not an unseemly and profane practice to introduce the cruciform symbol in theatrical representations?

The St. Petersburg Listok, which strongly deprecates the innovation, last week sent of its representatives to interview Father John Sergleff, of Cronstadt, on the subject. The good priest was at first somewhat loath to express a decided opinion. "You see," said he to the Listok representative, "it is customary for the orthodox Russian to cross himself at all times and under any condition or circumstance."
"Just so, my father," replied the interviewer, "but in this case the actors and vivid recollection of his third visit, when actresses use the cruciform sign merely as he was accompanied by Mrs. Kruger, a an adjunct of their mimic roles. And it son, I think, and a little girl grandchild. would not be quite safe to assert that all would not be quite safe to assert that all quarter. Mrs. Kruger is a typical Dutch vrow, plain our players are even good orthodox Chris-in her manner and evidently brought up tians." "There is certainly some weight in your objection," said Father John. "And dain dress and amusement of every kind. She speaks not a word of English, and the opinion of the ecclesiastical authorifor this reason she and her relatives found ties, I may say that in my humble opinion ties, I may say that in my humble opinion the practice is reprehensible." "Have you read the 'Power of Darkness,' Father John?" "No. I have not read it, but I think sented we set off for the Tower by river. I know all about it; and it appears to me. my brother," and there was a suspicion of a sly twinkle in the soft gray eyes of the worthy divine, "that Leo Tolstoi has himself fallen a victim to the 'Power of Darkness.' He has attempted to deal with a subject which he does not understand. He has taken upon himself to expound religious mysteries which are impenetrable to his genius and understanding. I have carefully read all the other works of Tolstoi, in which he discusses religion and the ethics of humanity, and the impression they have left upon me is that their author is either a man of prodigious pride, vain assumption, and bombastic pretensions, or he is a madman. If Tolstol would keep to his literary cult, purely and simply, he would do excellently well. He is one of the greatest prose writers Russia has produced. His magnificently graphic powers of description are unrivaled in the Slav tongue. But when he jets himself loose in religious and philosophic speculation he becomes a humbug

> Dear at the Price. Kansas City Journal.

and a charlatan."

The official pay of England's poet lau-reate is \$30 a month. The indications are

LOCOMOTIVE AND PART OF A PAS SENGER TRAIN DESTROYED.

Engineer and Fireman Killed and an Indianapolis Postal Clerk Among the Injured.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.-The engine of the New York and St. Louis express on the Little Miami railroad exploded this morning one and a half miles west of South Charleston and forty miles from Columbus, killing the engineer and fireman and injuring several people. The dead are: CLARK A. TRIMBLE, engineer, Colum-

GEORGE WATERS, fireman, Columbus, The injured are: JOHN TORRENCE, postal clerk, Indian-WILLIAM T. WALLACE, head injured. WM. SPICER, Harrisonburg, Va. CHARLES MAYER, en route to Tyler,

ANN H. RAMSEY, New Athens, O. MRS. C. E. BEDELL, Zanesville, O.

H. D. DELOCK, Zanesville, O. The engineer got out of the wreck, walked back and talked to the conductor, but soon after the two separated the engineer fell dead. The postal car is a wreck; so is a coach and combination car. The passengers who were slightly injured were in the coach. The track was torn up, requiring a transfer of passengers temporarily at that point. The train left New York at 2 p. m. Tuesday; Columbus, 7:15 a. m. to-day, and was due at South Charleston at 8:16 a. m. and St. Louis this evening. All the cars were wrecked except the sleepers.

John Torrence, of No. 421 Park avenue, the mail clerk who was injured in the wreck, was brought home at an early hour this morning. He was removed from the depot to his home in the city ambulance. It was so late when he reached home that the result of the examination could not be learned, but from all appearances while he was at the Union Station his injuries do

not seem to be serious.

Mr. J. Holler, a mechanical engineer of considerable note, now on one of the roads running out of Cleveland, was on the train, and was among the first to view the wreck. In conversation at the Bates House last evening he said he had seen the results of many locomotive explosions, but had never witnessed one where the explosion was so terrific in its results. He said the crownsheet was curled up into a roll not more than four inches in diameter. He had built many engines, and had never seen one APPEALS FOR PROMPT SUCCOR in every respect as was this. The workmanship seemed to him to be perfect, and there was no evidence that the engineer had let his water in the boller get low. He was very confident that the cause of the explosion will never be known. He said the train was running forty miles an hour at the time, and the last car in the train stopped directly over the hole in the ground made when the locomotive exploded.

THREE DEAD; SIX INJURED.

Corrected List of Victims of a Rotten St. Louis Building.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.-The bodies of three firemen from which life had been crushed by falling floors were to-day taken from the ruins of the A. S. Aloe & Co., building at No. 413 Broadway. Three others slightly injured were recovered during the night. This makes a total of three killed and six injured, as follows:

JOHN STANTON, chemical company No. aged thirty-six years, married, two chil-NIMROD KAY GERLEY, salvage corps No. 1, aged twenty-three years, married, JAMES RODDY, salvage corps No. 2

aged twenty-eight, unmarried; dead. CAPTAIN JOHN GLANVILLE, salvage orps No. 2, crushed by falling walls, hands acerated; not dangerously injured. REINHARDT MILLER, salvage corps No. , badly bruised by falling timbers. OWEN HINES, foreman of truck No. 6 bruised and partially suffocated. E. M'CARTHY, truck No. 6, burned and shocked by live wire. W. GREER, truck No. 6, burned and The disaster of last night was due to the rottenness of the timbers which held up floors. Now that the condition of the building is known everybody declares it a death trap and should have been condemned long ago. Coroner Wait says he will make every effort to fix the responsibility for the dis-

The Cages Ran Wild. YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 22.-The hoisting machinery in the converting department of the Ohio Steel Company went wrong at 6:45 o'clock this morning and two cages went up and down at a terrible rate. Chas. Harmaski was on one at the bottom and was carried to the top of the hoist and brought back with such force that his hips were both broken, his skull fractured and neck broken, expiring instantly. Pat Nagle and Andy Plasko were on the cage at the top and when they came down were thrown Both are somewhat hurt, but not

Always the Same Result. HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 22.-Lawrence Moist, a laborer, tried to thaw a stick of dynamite at a fire at Bixler's Station, near Newport, to-day. Seven kegs of rock powder were near by, which were being used in the work of straightening the roadbed of

Two Men Killed in a Tunnel. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.-Two men, supposed to be John L. Berridge and W. Koening, residents of this city, were instantly killed to-day in the Wabash railroad tunnel near King's Highway. The men were looking for employment and were crossing the track through the tunnel, when a passenger

train struck them and tore their bodies to Old Couple Asphyxlated. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.-Ambrose West and wife, both over seventy years of age, were found dead in bed to-day in their home, in Germantown, a suburb of

this city, having been asphyxiated by coal gas which had escaped from a stove in their room during the night.

COMMANDERS OF OUR ARMY. Generals Who Have Commanded the Land Forces of the United States.

New York Sun. There have been twenty-four Presidents f the United States, twenty-three Vice Presidents of the United States, and thirty-eight Speakers of the House of Representatives, but since the establishment of the United States government there have been only eighteen generals in command of the United States army. When one considers the dangers and mortality of warfare, the partiality of voters for soldier candi dates for elective offices, and the advanced age at which, presumably, a post of such distinction as the command of the United States army is attained, the wonder is that there have been so few commanders in a period of nearly one century and a

The official designation of the commander of the United States army has varied from time to time. Originally he was known as general, then for a term as major general. From the close of the war until 138 the official title was general, but it is now again major general. Technically, under the Constitution of the United States, the commander of all the land and sea forces of the Republic is the President. He ranks above the generals of the army as com mander-in-chief, but actual command of the land forces of the government has not. during the present century at least, detwo former commanders have been candi dates for the presidency, one successfully and the other unsuccessfully. The first commander of the United States army was, of course, George Washington,

who got his commission directly from the Continental Congress on June 15, 1775. He had previously served in the French and Indian war as colonel and commander of the Virginia forces. It is a fact not generally known that as commander-in-chief of the revolutionary army he refused to accept pay. Washington served eight years and was succeeded by Henry Knox, a New England man, who after the close of the revolutionary war became by appointment of General Washington Secretary of War. He was the first to hold the latter office. Josiah Harmer succeeded him. He was a Philadelphian and remained in office three years, and then Arthur St. Clair, a Scotchman, succeeded. Later, war with France being imminent, Washington was called to the command of the American army as lieutenant-general, his term as President having expired. Then followed James Wil-kinson, a native of Maryland, who re-

mained in command for twelve years, and was succeeded by Henry Dearborn, of New Hampshire, who was in command of the American forces until after the close of the war of 1812 with Great Britain. Major
General Jacob Brown succeeded him and
was at the head of the United States army
for twelve years. On his rettrement Major
General Lacomb, of Michigan, succeeded
HORRORS IN ARMENIA. to the command and remained in office for twenty years. He died in June, 1841, and was succeeded by Winfield Scott, afterward the succeeded by Winneld Scott, afterward the successful commander of the American forces in the Mexican war and an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency. Gen. eral Scott was born in Virginia; he died at West Point in 1866. He was in command of the army at the outbreak of the civil war, and was succeeded by General Mc-Clellan in 1861 after twenty years of servchief for two years, and then General Grant for five. On General Grant's inauguration as President, in 1869, General Sherman succeeded to the position of command-er, and held the place for fourteen years. Then General Sheridan held it for five and General Schofield for seven years. In September, 1895, General Schofield was re-tired and was succeeded by the present major general in command, Nelson A. Miles. General Miles is a native of Mas-sachusetts fifty-four years of age and not sachusetts, fifty-four years of age, and not a graduate of West Point. He entered the army service in September, 1861, was appointed a colonel in the regular army after the war and has distinguished himself particularly in the Indian wars.

OBITUARY.

Peter Releya, Who Had Charge of

Abraham Lincoln's Funeral.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Peter Releya, the undertaker who had charge of Abraham Lincoln's funeral, died to-day, at his home in this city. He was in his eighty-first year, and since 1876 had conducted an undertaking business on Broadway. Leath was due

On the morning of April 21, 1865, one of the members of New York's Board of Aldermen engaged Releya. The funeral car was to be ready four days later. He hesitated undertaking the work, but finally agreed and erected a temporary workshop in the square at the junction of East Broadway and Grant street, and from that moment other establishments in the holy places, on worked unceasingly on the car to be and drawn by the sixteen horses, and "it was | turned out on time. Sixty men and women were employed in the work, which east the city about \$9,000. He took charge of the body at Jersey City on its arrival from Washington, and it remained in his charge while lying in state at the City Hall. During the Astor place riots in war time Mr. leya was a lieutenant in the President's Guard, and during the draft riots served in a company of home guards. He was a member of the Masonic Veterans' Assocjation of New York, of Americus Lodge, No. 535, F. and A. M., and its chapiain since its organization in 1863.

Col. William Duke. DANVILLE, Ky., Jan. 22.-Col William Duke, well known throughout the South, died at his home, near this city, to-day.

Colonel Duke was once one of the largest landowners in central Kentucky. He was a soldier in the Mexican war and a first cousin of Colonel Basil Duke, of Morgan's Confederate raiders. He once fought a famous duel with General Roger Hanson.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 22 .- W. C. Sweeny, surveyor of customs at this point, died late last night, aged sixty-three. He was a Kentuckian and a relative of Secretary LONDON, Jan. 22.-The Agent General in London of the province of New Brunswick, John I. Fellows, died here to-day.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.-Herr Baumbach, Burgomaster of Dantzig and member of the Diet, is dead. GOLD MINES UNDER THE OCEAN.

Much Precious Metal Is Found Many Fathoms Below the Surface. San Francisco Chronicle. There is a striking example of man's boldness in searching for wealth and his skill in securing it at Betallock, near Cape Cornwall, Alaska. Betallock is a bold headland composed of huge masses of hornblende, masked by walls of slate, against which the Atlantic surges are constantly dashing. The persevering efforts of man have at this point been more powerful than those of nature. "Kibbles" descend with copper or tin ores, which are wheeled away to larger heaps, where women, boys and girls separate various qualities with the systematic industry of workers in a factory. Everybody and everything-rocks, platforms and paths-are smeared with the prevailing red hue derived from a slight mixture of iron with copper or tin ores, and then the very muddy stream flowing from the stamp mill to the sea has imparted to the beach, the breakers and the foam the same rubicund tinge. If ore is coming up plentifully and of good quality everybody is pleased, and far down in the gloomy depths of the mine, which Cornish legends people with spirits, the news that a new "bunch" of copper has been struck or the old lode is growing richer fills the workers with professional joy. As the visitor creeps along the passages into which the light of day has never entered he hears comparatively little until, having become accustomed to the darkness barely illuminated by the flicker of lamps, he dimly distinguishes the stalwart gnome at work. Coming from the upper

world amid the din of heavy stamps and measured gush of pumps, the clang of machinery above and the surge of sea below, the rattle of wagons on tramways and the crowds of men and boys climbing up and down paths which seem to be too steep for a goat, the modified silence of the level strikes one as unnatural. In places, however, the guide may ask the visitor to listen to a curious sound. It is the booming of the waves above and the grating of the stones of the sea bottom. Then he is told, to give him courage, that in some of the recesses of the first level the ore has been dynamite exploded, the powder ignited and Moist was instantly killed. Six other lad him from responsibility to the share-ers of the chartered South Africa Com-bbrers were badly injured, and some may scended, level by level, until the excavations extended for more than six fathoms under the sea, and for long distances inland, while the greatest depth to which it has been sunk is about 2,000 feet.

ON THE WRONG SIDE.

One Woman's Search for Her Ancestors Resulted in Disappointment. Philadelphia Times.

She had been invited to be present at the reception of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and her heart glowed with patrictism as she beheld the American flags, shields, coats-of-arms and streamers with which the room was decorated. The speeches added to her exultation, and she felt the blood of fighting sires running like fire through her veins.

The woman in the stunning chinchilla cape and blue velvet gown, who really didn't "look as though she had ever had any aucestors," had discovered a friend in the dowdy woman in gray, and the outsider heard her say: "Oh, yes; I belong. My children can trace their ancestry back through five lines to the Norman conquest." A little gasp from the recipent of this information broke the awestruck pause, and then, regaining her breath, the dowdy wo-man, with her nose tip tilted, said: "They are fortunate, indeed. We are proud of our two lineal tracings to the days of King Arthur; but only claim our ancestry back to the revolution, since we live in a repub-The spirit of envy devoured the woman

who was not a "Daughter." The very next day she put into effect her resolution to find out the names of her revolutionary ancestors, for she was assured she must have had them. For three days she searched records, and the fourth day she searched again, and "ran them to earth." "James Brown, who married Maria, daughter of Jonas and Ellen Smith," dated back to 1769 for the time of his marriage, and she sighed a great sigh of relief. But, alas, for ambition-he fought on the Tory side!

Business Embarrassments.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Jan. 22.—Upon application of J. D. Sullivan, a bondholder, Judge Searle to-day made an order appointing ( S. Benson temporary receiver of the St. Coud Water, Light and Power Company. A hearing for the appointing of a permanent receiver is set for Feb. 1. The company has defaulted in the payment of \$9,000 interest. It has outsanding bonds aggregating \$447,000 and a floating indebtedness of LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 22.-Ezra F. Bow-

supplies, made an assignment this morning. His liabilities are \$50,000. It is believed his assets will aggregate that amount. Decision Against Old Soldiers. EMPORIA, Kan., Jan. 22.-Judge dolph, of the District Court, handed down a decision to-day which renders the State law inoperative that compels city coun-

cils to give preferences to old soldiers in

appointments, other things being equal.

man, wholesale jeweler and watchmakers'

The judge held that a rejected old soldier is not entitled to an injunction to oust his successful opponent. Losses by Fire. TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 22.—Fire to-day lestroyed the warehouses of Steel Bros., McIntosh & Co., and Park, Blackwell & Co. The loss will reach about \$60,000; par-tially insured.

BLOT ON CIVILIZATION

Strong Resolutions Presented Appealing to the Powers and Promising Support to the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Cullom presented the following resolutions on the Armenian questions: "Whereas, the supplementary treaty of Berlin of July 13, 1878, between the Ottoman

empire and Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Russia, contains the following provisions:
"'LXI. The Sublime Porte undertakes to carry out without further delay the ameli-orations and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds. It will periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the powers, and will

superintend their application.
"'LXII. The Sublime Porte, having expressed the wish to maintain the principle of religious liberty, to give it the widest scope, the contracting parties take note of this spontaneous declaration. In no part of the Ottoman empire shall difference of re-ligion be alleged against an individual as a ground for exclusion or incapacity, as regards the discharge of civil and political rights, admission to the public service, functions and nonors, and the exercise of the different professions and industries. All persons shall be admitted, without distinction of religion, to give evidence before the tribunals; liberty and outward exercise of all forms of worship are assured to all, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchial organizations of the various communities or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs. The right of official protection by the diplomatic and consular agents of the powers in Turkey is recognized both as regards the above-mentioned

"Whereas. The extent and object of the above-cited provisions of said treaty are to place the Caristian subjects of the Porte under the protection of the other signatories thereto, and to secure to such Christian subjects full liberty of religious worship and belief, the equal benefit of laws and all the privileges and immunities belonging to any subjects of the Turkish em-

"Whereas, By said treaty the Christian powers, parties there to, having established, under the consent of Turkey, their right

"Whereas, The American people, in com-mon with all Christian people everywhere, have beliefd with horror the recent appall-ing outrages and massacres of which the Christian population of Turkey have been made the victims;

'Resolved, By the Senate of the United States, the House of Representatives concurring, that it is an imperative duty in the interests of humanity to express the earnest hope that the European concert brought about by the treaty referred to may speedily be given its just effects in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence and as shall secure to the unoffending Christians of the Turkish empire all the rights belonging to them both as men and as Christians and as beneficiaries of the explicit provisions of the treaty above re-"Resolved, That the President be re-

juested to communicate these resolutions to the governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Russia.

"Resolved, further, That the Senate of the United States, the House of Representatives concurring, will support the President in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey and to obtain redress for injuries committed on the persons or property of such citizens."

Mr. Cullom said the resolution was reported by the unanimous vote of the committee, and he desired immediate action. Mr. Gray said he did not anticipate any objection to the resolution, but it was of such importance that there should be time for consideration of the terms of the reso-

Mr. Cullom acceded to the suggestion, giving notice that he would ask for action to-morrow.

CLARA BARTON SAILS AWAY.

With Her Red Cross Staff She Starts for Turkey to Relieve Distress. NEW YORK, Jan. 22.-Miss Clara Barton and her staff members, of the National Red Cross Society, sailed to-day on the steamship New York. Those who accompanied Miss Barton were Dr. J. B. Hubbell, field agent; Miss Lucy Greaves, stenographer and typewriter; Ernest Masson, interpreter and linguist, and George H. Pullman, secretary to Miss Barton. In briefly discussing her plans, Miss Barton said: "I can give you but five minutes. We expect to reach Constantinople within three weeks. This will allow for delay and transfer in London, Paris and Geneva. I have no definite plans as yet, but I shall mature plans when I reach the field of operation. I was asked to do this work

because they could not get any one else-I am the particular tool."

When asked a few specific questions Miss Barton said in reply: "I do not know the amount of the Armenian relief fund. We are going to feed the hungry and that is as far as we have laid our plans at present. I shall, on arriving at Constantinople, endeavor to enlist the sympathy of the United States minister at that place. I do not yet know whether I shall make an effort to have an audience with the Sultan himself and I shall have only newspaper knowledge that the Sultan has through the Turkis minister at Washington announced sition to the distribution of this

Spencer Trask, who is an officer of the branch of the society, said: 'It is the fault of the press that antagonism to the Red ross Society has been shown by the lic and by the Turkish government. Turkish government interdicted the Red Cross Society by name. It has no reason to be opposed to the humane desires of the society, and it would not be if it was not that the press has antagonized it."

PITIFUL TALE FROM ARMENIA.

Nearly 10,000 People Killed in One District and 100,000 Starving. NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 22.-B. Argos, an Armenian resident of this city, is in receipt of a letter from a friend in Armenia, in which details are given of the awful massacres perpetrated in the district of Harpoot. The letter, which was secretly mailed and came via Persia, states that between nine and ten thousand Armenians have been massacred and upward of 100,000 are starving and destitute in this district. Snow lies to the depth of several feet. Some Armenians have taken to eat-ing grain. Of the three hundred villages in Harpoot fifty-four have been sacked and burned by Turks and Khurds. The rest are occupied by the butchering soldiers. There were twelve American missions in the district, but eight of them have been burned. The lives of the Americans have been spared, but they, with the Armenians, are in great want and in some instances they are starving.

AMONG THE SHAKERS. Older Members Think Elder Offord's Elopement Disgraceful.

New York Evening Sun. The older and more conservative members have sternly set their faces against any socalled reforms. They rely upon the "power of the Spirit" to keep the brothers and sisters strong in the oid-time faith. They are using, also, in their personal influence to prevent any of their people from going astray with Elder Offord. They say that by their conduct the elder and sister Franklin have put themselves beyond the pale of the

church and society. Such, in brief, were the opinions recently expressed to the writer by one of the members of the Church family. In conversation Elder Clinton Brainard spoke more or less to the same effect. He is not narrow-mind-ed by any means. He is a practical, hardheaded man of business six days out of the seven, and is up to the times. Elder Brainard admitted that some changes were likely to take place in the Lebanon community in the near future. He would not disclose any plans, but he referred to the purchase of a large tract of land in Florida about a

Another prominent member of the com-munity is Robert Valentine. He says that several plans are now under consideration, but that nothing definite has been decided. The main thing at present is to keep members from seceding and going with Offord's colony scheme It would be a pity if the Mount Lebanon community should go to pieces. At one time it was the largest and strongest Shaker settlement in this country. It still occu-ples a commanding position in Shakerdom on account of its years and its wealth. The Lebanon community is located about thirty miles southeast of Albany, and there is another settlement over the State line in Hancock, Mass. Their lands join. The Mount Lebanon people own about three thousand acres, and this, with their per-

month ago.

sonal property, is held in common. The Shakers are a thrifty and industribus people, and, perhaps, their contact with the Massachusetts or Vermont Yankee has made them shrewd at driving a bargain. No people are more kind-hearted or gen-erous than the Shakers. They are noted for their hospitality, as every one who has ever been entertained by them will gladly testify. Their religion is shown in their good works, and they are always ready and willing to assist people of the neighborhood who are in want or need.

The Mount Lebanon community is divided in five families, as follows: North Family, Church Family, First Order, Second Order and South Family. The men and women live apart in the buildings, which are dormitories. The men have their separate quarters and the women theirs. Even at meals the men and women eat by themselves. The Christmas dinner, I am told, is the only meal of the year at which the men and women sit down together. Even then they range themselves on opposite sides of the

It is the same in the church. On Sunday morning the Shakers go to church, the mem walking two by two, and the women following also in couples. The men dress in black and wear broad-brimmed hats, while the women are gowned in gray, and their faces, some of which are attractive, are almost hid by the big Shaker bonnet of yel-

low straw. In church the men and women array themselves in line on opposite sides, standing, as there are no seats. The devotions begin by one of the elders making a short address. Then follows either a long or short period, for no man or woman will utter a word until the spirit moves, and that is uncertain. The silence sometimes becomes almost oppressive to outsiders.

After a while the spirit does move, and some one of the worshippers speaks of his or her experience, or, perhaps, some one, a woman usually, breaks forth into song, in which the others join. It is in their ing that the Shakers allow their feelings to get the best of their reserve. Soon hands and feet are involuntarily beating time; the body moves backward and for-

ward or from side to side. This is the shaking of which most people have heard, and it may lead to a marching or kind of dancing. When the marchin when the steps fall into measured paces, you might say that the Shakers were dancing, although they are opposed to the real thing. The scene in church when religious enthusiasm runs high is an interesting sight one that is the more surprising because the Shakers are quiet, dignified and sedate in

CITY NEWS NOTES.

everything else.

The Socialer Turnverein will give a mask ball in the German House Jan. 31 The ladies of St. Paul's Church will give a supper and cake sale to-morrow evening

in the new parish house. ish and secure the above re- The Independent Turnverein will give a mask ball at their hall, corner of Illino's and Ohio streets, Feb. 3.

The lecture which Hamilton Wright Mable evening is one of the six which were so well received at Chicago University last summer. Mr. Mable is popular among college stu-

Dudley Smith, a colored man, died recent-ly in a hospital at Memphis, Tenn. The fam-ily have asked Flanner & Buchanan, the undertakers, to secure the body, which they are afraid has fallen into the hands of a medical college.

In the federal court yesterday the suit

against John and Franklin Landers on a note for \$2,500, brought by Edgar Twining, of New York, was allowed to go against the defendants by default. Judgment was rendered for \$2,951.56, which includes inter-John Baker, twenty-three years old, a colored man living at No. 196 Indiana avenue, was arrested by detectives Kinney and Theraton for burglary yesterday evening. The police say Baker broke into a bazrel

house on West Washington street and stole four dollars' worth of merchandise. Gen. Harrison Goes to Washington, NEW YORK, Jan. 22.-General Harrison left this city for Washington at midnight. The General said he did not expect to return to this city again until after Lent. He will go directly from Washington to Indianapolis at the conclusion of the argu-

ment on the Wright irrigation cases. More than a "Streak." New York Mail and Express. More copies of Laureate Austin's poems have been sold in London since his ap-

career. Thus there appears to be a streak of toadyism in England's literary taste as well as in her social life.

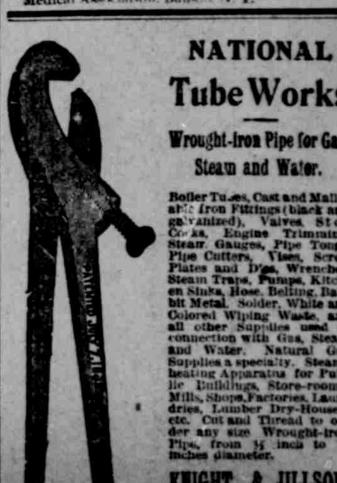
Social Joys in Maryland. Onion socials are a strong drawing card at Wicomico. The man who guesses the one girl out of six who are guilty of biting the onion can kiss the other five. five unlucky men have to kiss the unlucky

A Decadent Ass. An Ass with long green ears And pinkish hairs Was browsing on the purple grass; No thoughts he had;



Doctors are often handicapped by the mere fact that when treating the diseases of women, they suggest and insist on "examinations" and "local treatment." A great utely unnecessary. Many a woman has been thrown into a dangerous state of nervous excitement by the mere suggestion of such treatment. Many women lie to the doctor. That sounds hard, but it is undoubtedly true. They know that if they admit certain symptoms that the doctor will inevitably insist on an "examination." They do not give him all the facts in the case, and so he works in the dark. Quite often the doctor is too busy and too hurried to make the necessary effort to obtain the facts. He frequently treats symptoms for what they appear to be on the surface, when the real cause and the real sickness is deeper and more dangerous. A derangement of the distinctly feminine organs will derange the whole body. The woman herself may not know exactly what is the matter with her, but whenever she is sick, there are two things she should look out for first. One is what is called "female weakness;" the other is constipation, for these two things requently go together. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is designed for the cure of diseases and disorders of women, and it does cure them. It has been performing its healing mission for 30 years, and tens of thousands of women have been made happy by it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for constipation, and contingent ills. Druggists sell them, but sometimes in well meaning ignorance, they will try to sell you some-thing else. There is nothing "just the same" or "just as good." The druggist who tells you there is, is either mistaken

If you care to know more about your own body send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and you will receive absolutely free a copy of Dr. Pierce's 1,008 page book, "Common Sense Medical Adviser." Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.



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